15.	Durgapur Project Ltd.	5.97	20.60	26.57
16.	Damodar Valley Corporation	67.43	97.48	164.91
17.	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	9.47	5.48	24.95
18.	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	209.55	176.00	386.33
19.	National Thermal Power Corpon.	159.00	6.47	152.53
20.	Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn.	1.71	0.37	2.08
21.	Ahmedabad Electric Company	17.64	0.72	18.36
22.	Bombay Suburbun Electric Supply	0.24	0.33	0.77
23.	Others	7.56	11.83	19.39
	Total	1350.88	1180.61	2531.49

Constitution of India Brand Equity Promotion Fund

2402. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted the India Brand Equity Promotion Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of the members of the Fund; and

(c) the basic idea behind setting up of the Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (c) A Trust for India Brand Equity Fund (IBEF) has been set up with the objective of developing a brand building export promotion strategy in order to accelerate the export growth of the country in July, 1996. The Commerce Secretary is the non-executive Chairman of the Trust and other members of the Trust are as follows:

1. Shri A.N. Ram, Secretary (ER) Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Secretary, DeptL of Scientific and Industrial Research.
3. Shri K.K. Mathur, Chairman, India Trade Promotion Organisation.
4. Dr. Sailendra Narain, Managing Director, Small Industrial Development Bank of India.
5. Shri S.M. Datta, Chairman, Indian Aluminium Company.
6. Dr. Parvinder Singh, Chairman, Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd.
7. Shri Subodh Bhargava, Managing Director, Eicher Good Earth Ltd.
8. Shri R.K. Krishna Kumar, Managing Director, Tata Tea Ltd.
9. Prof. P. Khandwalla, IIM, Ahmedabad.
10. Shri Ramesh Gelli, Chairman, Global Trust Bank Ltd.
11. Dr. N. Bhaskara Rao, Chairman, Centre for Media Studies.

Drug addicts registered in the Welfare Centres

2403. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug addicts registered in the Welfare Centres in 1994-95;

(b) the reasons for enormous increase of drug addicts; and

(c) the positive strategy proposed for prohibition and drug prevention?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) According to the

available information the number of drug addicts registered with the Drug Deaddiction/Counselling/Rehabilitation Centres, financially assisted by the Ministry of Welfare, during the year 1994-95 in 375 Centres was 3,12,118.

(b) The increase in the number of drug addicts registered with the Deaddiction/ Counselling Centres over the years can largely be attributed to the manifold in crease in the number of Centres and the positve impact of awareness generated by the programmes of prohibition and drug abuse prevention implemented by the Government which has motivated more and more drug addicts to come forward for treatment.

In the absence of any nation wise survey with regard to the extent of the drug abuse problem in the country, it is difficult to establish that the number of drug addicts is increasing in the country. However, different studies undertaken indicate an increasing trend in drug abuse.

Peer Group pressures, curiosity, industrialisation/urbanisation, and the resulted tension, weakness of present family system are some of the apparent reasons which have rendered individual vulnerable to social maladjustments and deviance such as alcoholism and drug abuse.

(c) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Or ganisations for prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention since 1985-86. Where in financial assistance is given to Non-Govemmental Organisations (NGOs) for running Drug Awareness, Counselling and Assistance Centres and Deaddiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres. This Minis try is strengthening the awareness build ing, preventive education programmes for drug demand reduction and expending Counselling, De-addiction and Rehabili tation Centres.

Success of the Transport Subsidy Scheme

2404. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been taken of the Transport Subsidy Scheme;

(b) whether this scheme has realised its main objective of the dispersal of industries;

(c) the benefits which the entrepreneurs got in concrete terms in this regard; and

(d) if so, any more steps proposed to be taken for the dispersal of industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) The Transport subsidy Scheme which was introduced in July 1971, has been reviewed on a number of occasions since inception and accordingly necessary modifications and amendments, besides extensions in the validity period were issued from time to time.

The main objective of the Scheme is to subsidise transportation costs on movement of raw materials and finished goods to units set up in certain selected hilly, remote and inaccessible areas and thus promote the setting up of industrial units in such areas. To the extent that units located in backward, hilly and inaccessible regions have availed of assistance under the Transport subsidy Scheme, the Scheme has helped in achieving the objective of dispersal of industries. Since inception of the Scheme the Central Government has released transport subsidy to the extent of approximately Rs. 277 crores to the various States/Union Territories in respect of the units located in the selected States/Union Territories.

(d) The State Governments offer different packages by way of fiscal incentives and subsidies for attracting industries to these areas. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and is implementing centrally sponsored Schemes like the Growth